NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY OFFICE NO. 236 WALL STREET.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BAILBOAD ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed, Several Wounded, and Nine Cars Smashed.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE The Latest Relative to Russo Turkish Affairs.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Canal Bills in the Senate.

The Impeachment Excitement in the Assembly.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON CITY. do., do., do.

Still Another Serious Railroad Accident. ONE PERSON KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED— FOUR PASSENGER, AND FIVE FREIGHT AND BAG-GAGE CARS SMASHED, ETC.

The morning express train from New York for Boston via New Haven, met with a serious accident this after noon at East Brookfield. It seems the switch was mised, and the passenger train ran off the track and came in collision with a freight train standing on a side track. Two freight cars, three baggage cars, and four passenger cars were badly smashed. The passengers were thrown from their seats, and a scene of awful confusion

David Johnson of Worcester; scalp cut from one side of his head, and skull broken. Died before the cars left.

Mr. Wise, of Worcester; a bad flesh wound on the head; Mathew Byrnes, of Springfield; badly cut on the neck

C. L. Moore, of New York; ankle dislocated, and a flesh

round on the leg.

James Russell, the conductor, was injured, but to what Many others received contusions, but none of the

A number of delegates to the Springfield Tempers Convention were returning home by the train.

The accident is attributed to the gross careles

The express engine was the famous "Whistler." cele

brated as the fastest engine in the country. She is badly An extra train has gone to the scene of the disaste

The Latest from Europe by the Niagara. BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, June 11, 1853. The following embraces the latest news received by telegraph, prior to the sailing of the Niagara from this

certain distance from the Pruth. The third corps has scarcely quitted the Polish frontier. At St. Petersburg, June 4th, there was sufficient uneasiness to cause gen ral dulness in the markets. No actual alarm seems to nourse of affairs. The tendency of exchange was still in

A despatch dated Odessa, May 30, says-" There is not much further alteration in prices, but freights are enor-mously high, and if the Eastern complication should continue, the prosperity of the port would be seriously da

ported, but remained at the naval deput of Sebastopo

THE LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. A despatch from Constantinople, of the 31st of May, re-

STATE OF FEELING IN PARIS. Paris, Friday, May 16, 1853. the Moniteur, caused quite a panic in the Bourse to day. The threes closed at 74.80, and the four and halves at

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. LONDON, SATURDAY MORNING, June 11, 1853.

that the English and French fleets will proceed beyond the roads of Tenedos or Besika bay, although, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, the ambassadors would find themselves in a position to command the services of the naval forces of all the powers, and it is of vital importilities should be given by a departure from the terms

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID June 6, 1853.

The rumors of a ministerial crisis have assumed note consistent shape.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston

The steamship Niagara reached her wharf here at five c'clock this evening. Her mails for the South will be despatched by the early train to-morrow.

From Washington City. SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO RUSSIA—HEALTH OF GEN. PIERCE—CABINET MEMBERS FRETARING FOR HOT WEATHER, ETC. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1853.

R. Augustus Ewing, of Connecticut, for some years private secretary to Governor Seymour, of that State,

has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Russia.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent Secretary. Mr. Sidney Webster, for Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, who is stopping at the Na-tional Hotel, and visited with him the prominent points

tional Hotel and visited with him the prominent points of interest about Washington.

It is said there are to be no examinations of clerks in the Post Office Department until all the removals and appointments are determined upon. Another report, which gives plausability to the statement, is that upwards of twenty removals were made to-day.

Secretary Dobbin has settled for his re-idence the the dwelling on I street, lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy, his predecessor in the Navy Department.

Becretary Marcy has engaged one of the elegant houses the Vermont avenue, about being creeted by W. W. Corporation.

St. John, New Brunswick, papers, of the 21st, are re been presented to Admiral Seymour. His reply was as fol "It has been gratifying to me to find that the man which the officers and seamen employed in the proAffairs in Albany,
THE CANAL BILLS IN THE SENATE—THE IMPEACHMENT CARSS IN THE ASSEMBLY—ANOTHER DAY OF
EXCITEMENT.

60—was mostly spent in discussing bills for appropriating moneys for the payment of interest on the canal revenue moneys for the payment of interest on the canal revenue certificates, appropriating funds to the work on the seve-ral canals, and another appropriating money towards the payment of canal debts. The discussion took quite an extended rarge, involving the canal policy of the State, without eliciting any new or interesting features. It was

the old thirg, revamped, respoken, and which long since has become threadbare. But as there was nothing beore the Senate worthy of interest, it was perhaps as pro

railroad and steamboat companies, regard the present very able and distinguished Legislature. In addition to the two invitations to excursions, now accepted and not disposed of—the Eric Railroad on one side of the State, and the Canal excursion on the other—both bodies were favored with another invitation, presented this morning, as follows:—

final question in the House upon the Maine Liquor bill, sent down from the Senate. Can't an excursion to Saratoga. Whitehall, Plattaburg, and on to Ogdensburg, be speedily organized?

The whigs are becoming alarmed lest the progressive democracy have been rather remiss in regard to husbanding properly the one and a half million borrowed under the unconstitutional law of 1851. That law did not contemplate the expenditure of any portion of that fund towards the payment of prior debts or pre-existing contracts. But before a single contract had been made under the law, the whigs berrowed that large amount. Now Mr. Williams, a whig leader of the Senate, wants to know what has become of that fund; and as a democratic Canal Board have had charge of it for a twelve-month, he wishes them to report the present condition of the money—the amount of interest accumula's—the amount received, paid, where, and for what purpose—amount now on hand—in what banks—the rate of interest, and how often such interest is made payable? Mr. W. is a skilful banker, and wants to know how those funds are managed in democratic bands. He should be furnished at once with the information.

Action in the House commenced early and continued until the recess very lively, interesting, and occasionally highly exciting, all growing out of the Mather prosecution. The first question was upon a resolution offered by Mr. Hastings, whig, of Monroe, instructing the Impeachment Committee to report on Friday, to morrow, upon the probability of sending Chatfield, Wright, or Church up to the High Court, in the same omnibus with Mather. While Mr. Shaw was speaking a sentence dropped which caught the ear of Mr. Loomis who immediately demanded that a plain statement should be made, as he did not feel himself as: liberty to remain silent. He stated that from the beginning of the session he had been importuned from time to time by Mr. Loomis and others, to offer a resolution in the House asking for an investigation into the official conduct of the State officers. He

ded to

Mr. Burroughs—You stated in your remarks this morning, that there never had been a resolution of impendment adopted but it was done from motives of "personal bate."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, June 23, 1853.
THE CANAL HILLS—INTERESTING DEBATE. The Canal bills were taken up in Committee of the

bilt, to amend the Canal Revenue Certificate bill, by carry ing the appropriation for interest to 1855. Adopted, by 12 to 10, and the bill was reported to the Senate. The bill appropriating moneys to the Eric Canal En-argement and lateral canals was taken up.

Mr. Cooley (dem.) said the bill seemed to need coniderable revision, being very crudely drawn, and moved select committee to report complete. Carried.

The question of agreeing to the report on the first bil

The question of agreeing to the report on the first bill was discussed.

Mr. Williams (whig) moved to lay on the table. Lost, Mr. Conger (dem.) moved to amend the report by restoring the bill to its original shape. Lost by 6 to 19.

Mr. Barcock (whig) moved to lay on the table, so as to send the bill to the committee with the others. Lost, The report was then agreed to.

Mr. Connell (dem.) moved to recommit for amendment, with instructions to inert a pro-rata provision for payment to the holders of the certificates.

Mr. Ward (whig) could see no reason for such an amendment. The holders of these certificates from this hour, held in their hands certificates that would be worth a premium. They would prefer to keep the certificates, and not have the money forced back upon them. There was no need, then, of going into this process, and so far as the State is concerned, our Banues demanded no such legislation. He, then, should yote against the proposition and in favor of the bill as it stood.

Mr. Burston (dem.) looked upon it as an act of hostility to our lateral canals. He hoped the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Mr Cornell) would not thus put himself on record: but if he did, he trusted he would stand alone.

Mr. Consell, professed no great friendship for any canals. He only aimed at doing right. He was willing to appropriate money to build the canals, but he would not take money legitimately belonging to other funds for such a purpose. He would have the taxation come upon us at once, if it come at all.

Mr. Coley said this barnburner doctrine of repudia-

tionally, not deeming it necessary to send the bill to any committee, as all information sought could be obtained without.

Mr. VAN SCHOOMHOVEN (whig) was willing the Senator from the Twenty-fixth (Mr. Cornell) should have the glory of reviving and advocating the repudisting doctrines of 1842. If that Senstor sought any fame from such a connection, let him have it. He (Mr. V. S.) pronounced it the vilest doctrine in the world. It was an outrage upon the good sense of the nineteenth century for any man to stand up here and advocate the repudiation of an honest State liability. (Some one here called for "Question—question.") Mr V. S. said he was in no hurry for the question. The gen tieman had yesterday taken up the whole day in advocating just the opposite of what he was advocating do-day. He (Mr. V. S.) wi-hed all the remarks some of these genitemen make in behalf of this monstrous repudiation doctrine could be published, that the world may know them. Lucklif for them, the reporters have too much good sense to but them in their reports.

Mr. CONDER moved to instruct the committee to which the other bills were referred, to apply the balance toward the payment of protested drafts for work already done. Lost by 5 to 22.

INVITATION TO VEST NEW YORE.

The People's Line of steamers sent in an invitation for the Legislature to pass to New York and back, on their boats, at the time of the New York and Erie railroad excursion.

THE NEW PARK IN NEW YORK.

Mr. BEEKMAN moved to take up the report relative to
the New York Public Park. Laid aside until the report

ALBANY, June 23, 1853. THE IMPRACIMENT RESOLUTIONS. Mr. TEMPLE, (dem.) of Madison, moved to lay all orders on the table down to motions and resolutions,

Hastings, (whig), of Mouroe, to direct the Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of State officers, also

Mr. O'BRIEN, (dem.), of Kings, asked if that commit-

The SPEAKER decided that, by a concurrent resolution, the committee still exists.

The resolution of Mr. Hastings was adopted. So the

The resolution of Mr. Hastings was adopted. So the committee are to report on Friday next (to morrow) relative to all other State officers.

MR. MATHER'S CASE.

MR. MATHER'S CASE.

MR. NORES, (dem.), of N. Y., offered the following:—
Resolved. That a committee of two be appointed to deliver to the President of the Senate a copy of the resolutions yesterday adopted, by which John C. Mather and Commissioner, has been impeached and to request the minimum of court for the trial of said impeachment, and to immunicate the resident of the Senate that the assembly will exhibit articles of impeachment to said court when convened, and will prescue to the same at the pleasure of the court.

MR. HENDES, (whig) of Livingston, thought all the names should go to the Senate together. Many had voted for the resolution of impeachment, supposing that they

nothing but she general article of impeachment.

Mr. LOOMS, (dem.), of Herkimer, thought it our duty to notify the President of the Seaste at once, that Commissioner Mather was impeached. He read from the Revised Statutes, relative to the trial of impeachment cases. The communication was to be delivered to the President of the Senate, and until be called the court, the Senate as a body was not recognized.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, (dem.), of New York, regarded this resolution as another blow to Commissioner Mather's feelings. We might not agree upon the specifications; the Senate knew perfectly well what was done here, and he could see no object in sending up a committee until the charges were specified. The request of Mr. Mather for specific and definite charges, was disregarded. This resolution should lie upon the table until the articles of impeachment were fixed upon.

Mr. SHAW admitted that Mr. Mather was impeached, but it was in our own hands still. In case we disagreed upon the articles of impeachment, he desired to know if Mr. Mather was to be eternally impeached.

Mr. L. OMS thought that if we sent this committee to the Senate and failed to appear to prosecute, the court could ducharge the accused. Now they had nothing to do with it, and so long as it rested where it did, Mr. Mather must remain impeached.

Mr. SHAW proceeded. The origin of the whole affair has been attributed to him. This was very well. He had been wretshedly caught—had been tricked in his old age. He entered into the matter from the repeated solicitations of the gentleman from Herkimer. (Mr. Loomis). He had been induced to offer a resolution he did not write—one that was put into his bands already conocoted. He had been induced to offer a resolution he did not write—one that was put into his bands already conocoted. He had been induced to offer a head of the proceeding! And he was fool enough to do it. (Laughter). He had been told that a "clearing out" was to be had at Washington, and he felt that Mr. Pierce, whom we had elected without know

to the Senate, and then prepare ourselves for the prosecution of articles of impeachment before the court when
convened.

Mr. Filsworth, (whig) of Chautauque, thought we
should not send up notice until we could send specifications. The common law was a good guide, when we have
no statute. In this case there were definite provisions.
No communication is required from this House to the
court. This court, when convened, summons the accused, and furnishes him a copy of the impeachment
and gives him time to answer. This impeachment must
be one of definite and full specifications. The statute is
definite. Until we agree upon articles of impeachment
the court should not be convened.

Mr. O'Brien further discussed the question, urging
suspending action until the articles could be made out,
specifying the charges. He offered as a substitute, a resolution to appoint a committee of five to draw up articles of impeachment against John C. Mather, to present
them to morrow.

Mr. Burroughs, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, thought we
were as yet uninformed upon the practice in impeachment cases, and for the purpose of investigating precedent,
he should be glad of another day. He would not be seated
without alluding to the charges of the gentlemen from
New York (Messra, Shaw and D. B. Taylor), that members
were acting from personal feelings—hatred or malice.
He would not, be dare not, instanate that any man's
motives in so weighty a matter were those of personal
hatred. Such grave charges were not consistent with
the rules of this House. He claimed to be personally
offended—wronged. No person had any right to impuga
another's motives. We are here under oath, and when
motives are hereafter impeached be should move an investigation as to whether it was in compliance with the
rules of the House. He suggested that the matter be laid
on the table for a cay or two to allow members to become informed upon the practice in such cases.

Mr. Nohle moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried.

the House.

Mesers. Hastings, Ellsworth, and Littlejons, favored the motion. They contended that it was uncertain yet whether the articles would be adopted, and as to the last part of the resolution, members were not now prepared to sail.

and no objection to let the matter is upon the table for another day. He thought there was a disposition to delay by dwelling upon minute points. It was not material who followed up the trial. It seemed to bim more apprepriate that the same committee that prepared the articles should institute the proceeding against the accused. It was a matter for the House to decide.

against the accused. It was a matter for the House to decide.

Mr. Wood desired to throw no obstacle in the way. It was time for this House to adjourn, and to postpone the reference to a committee was to postpone the adjournment. But he only desired to appoint a committee to draft the articles, not give them more in the future.

Mr. Kennely. (whig) of Cayuna, favored the motion.

Mr. Lithiann, (whig) of Cayuna, favored the motion.

Mr. Lithiann, (whig) of Cayuna, favored the motion, and the matter. He could not justify saying in effect that the House would adopt the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Champin accepted the amendment.

Other amendments were proposed fixing the time of the report, when Mr. Hadley (dea.), of Senecs, moved the previous question. Carried. And the resolution as amended was adopted.

HIE APPROPIATIONS MADE BY THE CANAL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. CLAIP called up his resolution asking for information from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, relative to the appropriations of certain modeys by the Auditor.

Mr. C urged action upon this resolution, as consistent with the proceedings of this House upon the conduct of other efficers.

with the processings of this fields upon the officers.

Mr. Looms thought that the matter had already been explained by the report of the Auditor.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSED USIT TO NEW YORK.

A communication was read from the proprietors of the People's Line of steamers, inviting the Legislature to take passage upon their boats to New York, when they accept the invitation of the New York and Erie, and Buffalo and New York city railroads, to an excursion over their roads. The invitation was accepted. THE GOVERNOR DISAPPROVES OF OPPERING REWARDS FOR LAW MEMARKED.

ready appointed. Carried.

ANOTHER IMPRACHMENT NOVEMENT.

Mr. STEWART, (whig) of Delaware, offered a resolution to appoint three committees to investigate the conduct of Sandford E. Church, Levi S. Chatfield, and John C. Wright, respectively.

Mr. R. Smith, (dem.) of New York, moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Several members asking leave of absence, the question pending u on granting it, Mr. Burkovchis moved to amend that they do not receive pay during that time.

A division of the question was then ordered. The motion to grant leave carried. To withhold pay, was lost. Recess to 4 P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION.

THE CLAIMS OF DAVID JONES.

Mr. HASTINGS had consent to call up his resolution offered yesterday, to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to compromise the claims of David Jones, arising out of the sale of lands formerly belonging to the laid Jones.

After dabate. Mr.

arising out of the sale of lands formerly belonging to the raid Jones.

After debate, Mr. Burroughs moved to recommit to be Judiciary Committee, with instructions to authorize the Commissioners to decide upon the validity of the claim, and the committee report to this House. Carried.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN, ETC.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported complete the bill for concolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, which was oldered to a third reading.

NEW YORK STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. W. TAYLOR reported complete the bill to regulate the compensation of Street Commissioners of the city of New York.

PLANK BOADS.

the compensation of Street Commissioners of the city of New York.

PLANK ROADS.

Mr. O'Brien reported complete a bill to authorize plank road companies to collect toils. Ordered to a third reading.

NEW YORK SUPERVISORS AND TAXATION.

Mr. Galb reported complete the bill to authorize the Supervisors o New York to raise money by a tax. Read a third time and passed.

The Committee of the Whole went into the consideration of the bill for the better security of passengers travelling on railroads. Several amendments were adopted, and after some time the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The Connecticut Legislature DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LAW—THE NAILROAD ACCI HARTFORD, June 23, 1853

The Maine law, which has been under discussion for three days, was this forenoun defeated in the House of Representatives. An amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a bill giving town and

city authorities power to needed, was acopyed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The bill thus amended was this afternoon adopted by a vote of 108 to 98.

In the Senate, the bill to prevent radiway accidents was passed by a vote of 39 to 1. The bill reported by the Special Committee has been very much modified—indeed, so many afternations and amendments have been adopted, that it is essentially a new bill.

The Cumberland Alleghanian says that little or nothing on account of the strike. An effort to compromise mat

The Verment Democratic State Convention was held ere to day-Hon. D. P. Noyes, of Burlington, President The Nominating Committee reported the following names as candidates for State officers:

Hon John S. Robinson, of Bennington, for Governor.

J. A. Page, of Montpelier, for Treasurer. for Governor for a time, but other leading candidates finally withdrawing their names, the report was unaui

of the principles of the great republican party of the Union. The second declares approval of the doctrines of judicious, and democratic, and that thus far he has administered in accordance thereto. The third is against ministered in accordance thereto. The third is against the narrow policy which would have limited the United States to Massachusetts and Connecticut and the Providence plantations, and declares for any territory on this continent, or adjacent islands, when it can be done regarding the rights of the nations and the honor of our own. The fourth and last is against the whig government of Vermout, and calls for reform in public expenditures, and the correction of other abuses.

The Convention was quite numerously attended, every county in the State being represented by the leading spirits, as an opening of the campaign under favorable auspices.

Baltimore Congressional Convention. The democratic contests in the ward elections for dele

Canal Receipts at Albany-Fifty Valuable Sheep Killed.

ALBANY, June 23, 1853. The canal receipts during the 21st and 22d inst., at this The canal receipts during the 21st and 22d inst., at this place, were as follows:—36,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bbls. pork, 40.000 bu-hels corn, 14,000 do. oats, 39,000 do. wheat, 600,000 lbs bacon.

The Ogdensburg Sentined says that, on Friday last, fifty imported absep, the property of Mr. Jewett, of Middle-bury, were killed on the Burllington and Rutland Railroad. They were valued at \$10,000.

Adjournment of the U. S. District Court at

TRENTON, June 23, 1853. The U. S District Court has adjourned for the term in consequence of the death of Judge Dickerson's wife. The Grand Jury passed a resolution of condolence.

This afternoon, as eight workmen were standing upon in course of demolition, the celling gave way, precipitat-ing them all to the floor. No bones were broken, but they were all considerably cut and bruised.

this afternoon, at public auction by a special grant of the Legislature, for \$54,000, to Abijah Fitch. The mill originally cost \$148,000, and is in good running order.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, June 23 1853.

We have no mail to night south of Augusta, Georgia.

we are now due from New Orleans.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This delightful watering place is awept and decorated, painted and papered, ormanented ard adorned, waiting, in all its loveliness, for guests, of whom more than the usual number, for June, have already arrived. The village grows rapidly in population, extent, and beauty. Its hotels are all handsomely fitted up, and are now sufficiently numerous to afford good other for the thousands expected. The United States Hotel was never so perfectly organized or in such a palmy condition. Its grounds are more attractive than ever. Its cottages and many of its parlors are already occupied. Among its guests is Dr. Mercer of Mississippi and Col. Winthropof New Orleans At the dinber table, yesterday, were 170, among whom were Senators Morgan and Eristol, and Mearss. Burroughs. Chap, Holley, St. John, and Glover, of the Assembly. The Empire Spring is becoming an interesting feature at Saratoga. Its bright, spirklerg, exhiberating water, is truly delicious. Saratoga, by the arrangements now being perfected is five hours from New York, and one from Albany —Albany Journal.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—An inquest was held on tre 20th inst., by Geo. Durgae. Beg., coroner, on the bodies of two young lads, named John and William Mc Cullough, brothers, the former aged about seven and the latter about five years. Their father lives in the Second concession of the township of York, near Jones' saw mill, which is erected on a tributary of the river Don. On the day previous to the inquest the boys left home accompanied by a dog. In about an hour after their departure, the dog returned to the house barking furiously, and apparently in great distress. The mother of the decessed sharing doserved him, he ran off towards the creek and she followed, suspecting that something was wrong. When she arrived at the creek she saw her youngest son lying dead in the water. After about an hour's search the cider one was also found dead in the stream. It appears that the two poor fellows sent to swin and both were drowned. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts stated.—Toronto Colonisi, June 22.

with the facts stated.—Toronto Colonist, June 22.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—We have learned with feelings of deep sorrow that the Hon. Thomas M Bibighauss member of Congress from this district, died at his residence in Lebanon, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Bibighause was a geutleman of sound practical talents, of high and unbending integrity, of pure and elevated morality, and of Christian fortitude and philatothropy. He was a most excellent and worthy cities, a firm and zealous friend, a pure patriot, and a first finite presentative of the interests of his constituents. As a bushand and father he had no superior. He has died lamented, as he lived respected, and years will not efface his memory from the minds of those who knew him or were acquainted with his worth.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

Ten glarge recently escaped from Newport Ky.

The Flores Expedition Against Eucador.

Correspondence Between the Charge d'Affaires of New Granada and the Hon. Edward

Everett, late Secretary of State. We have files of Panama papers to the 11th of June. In meno of the 8th, we find the publication of a dence which took place between Senor Parades, late Secretary of State, relative to the preparations of General Flores to invade the Bouadorian Serritory. We

translate it as follows —

LEGATION OF NEW GRANADA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1853.]

The undersigned Charge of Affeirs of New Granada, feels it his duty to call the attention of His Excellency,

Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, of the United States to er cy not a little mortification.

The undersigned has read with much surprise in the New YORK HERALD of the 14th inst., No. 7,378, the statement

that the Ex-General Juan José Flores, justly and rightly

qualified as a pirate by the governments of New Granads he ranks of that unquiet adventurer and enemy to the public tranquility and to America—who, according to the ame information, had two steamships for the expedition. of the fact, and it is only to day that some weight ha been given to that publication, by the correspondence which the undersigne I has just received from the charge which the undersigned has just received from the charge f New Granada to the government of Keunder, in which he says, referring to official notes received from California, nearly the same, more or less, as published by the preas. Notwithstanding all this, the undersigned reduced to believe that an attempt of so much gravity could be patronized by citizens or a mation which daily receives the most unequivocal proof of friendship, respect and sympathy, on the part of Ecuador and New Granada; and he makes this communication only as compelled by the circumstances indicated, and by the duty which, in consequence, devolves on him. It is true that if the rask enterprises are considered, with which ex-General Flores has scandalized the American contract in 1852, with the knowledge of many civilized governments, and even with the aid of some of them, it is not strange that he would undertake piracy for the third time, audicalasly violating the law of nations, and the respect due to them, laulting the public morality and American doctrines. All this is easily conceived but it is not easy to conceive that this third enterprize is formed and organized with men and resources procured from the United States; still less, that the enlightened government of this great nation—the crasle of American liberty—fails to take-the most efficient measures to frustrate the consummation of the orine.

The undersigned, therefore, flatters himself with the

testations of respect with which he has the honor to sub-scribe himself his Excellency's most obsequious servant. VICTORIANO DE D. PAREDES. To his Excellency Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State

of the United States

To this nete Mr. Everett replied as follows:—

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has had the nonor to receive the note of Mr. Paredes, charge d'Affaires of New Granada, representing that he had seen in a recent journal of New York, a statement, in which it was and that Gen. Don Juno Joré Fiores was engaged to organizing another expedition against the republic of Ecuador, which was to be composed of persons enlisted in California.

Mr. Faredes is not in error in supposing that if the statement should prove true, it would cause much pain to the undersigned because he has a living desire that not only the republic of Ecuador, but also its immediate reighbors, should be free as well from invasions from abroad as from internal tumnits. The regret of the undersigned would be much increased if it occurred that any citizes of the United States, were members of the supposed hostile expedition. If they had et it on feet is California or any other part of the United States, they would be, according to our law, subject to punishment.

The attention of the United States officials in that quarter has been recently durected on various eccasions, towards the faithful execution of these laws; and it is to be hoped that if any expedition, such as that which Mr. Paredes complains of, should have been undertaken within their jurisdic ion, it will have been frustrated by their vigilance. Notwithstanding this, he has transmitted a copy of Mr. Paredes' note to those authorities, with special instructions on the subject.

The applicates contained in that note for the direction of the underrigned would have been entirely satisfactory, if they were necessary. As it is, the undersigned knows well the intimate relations between New Granada and Ecuador to which Mr. Paredes refers. There also crist relations of a delicate and important character between the United States and the latter republic. The undersigned, while he hopes that nothing may occur capable of altering these relations, or of makin

We have files of the Singapore Free Press up to the

The political news is not of any importance.

We learn that the ravages of the cholera had ceased in Singapore. This is ascribed by the Malays to the incessant invocations of Allah, which they had kept up every evening tor about ten days previous, and which peculiar form of propitiation, we are informed, is called ratio.

form of propitiation, we are informed, is called ratio.

At Linga the disease is reported to have shown itself
with considerable virulence, three to six deaths a day
having taken place since its first manifestation.

The Dutch Trading Society have had their contract renewed for a further period of five years, but they have
been obliged to submit to a reduction in the rate of interest payable on their loan to government, and considerable quantities of the government produce, hitherto delivened to the Society, and by them sold in Holland, will
new be disposed of by the government in Java.

JOHN CHARLES GARDNER.—In the criminal court yesterday Mr. Carlisie pre-seed the immediate trial of John Charles Gardner. (indicted for forging certain papers on which, in part, his brother, the doctor, obtained an award under the commission provided by the treaty of Gondalupe Hidalgo J He remarked that this single, indictment had been pending for two years, and that I. was unnecessary to say more upon a subject which has attracted so much of the attention of the court. The rame, Gardner, was expressive of a great many ideas, which had probably come to the ears of the court, and the arrives it was unnecessary to repeat them. It was a car see of delay and great hardship; and he thought that, so cording to usage and its priority on the docket, it ou ght to take precedence of all others, and be tried now. If there could not the attrial two years after the indic ment was framed, that part of the constitution of the United States which guarantees a speedy trial was more; sound.

Mr. Fendall said that Mr. Carlisle had mentioned to him that he intended to press that trial; but he asked for a postponement of the motion, in order that he might have time to put his objections in writing, and they could argue the subject this mor aing. To this there was need apposition.—Wathington Expedice, June 21.